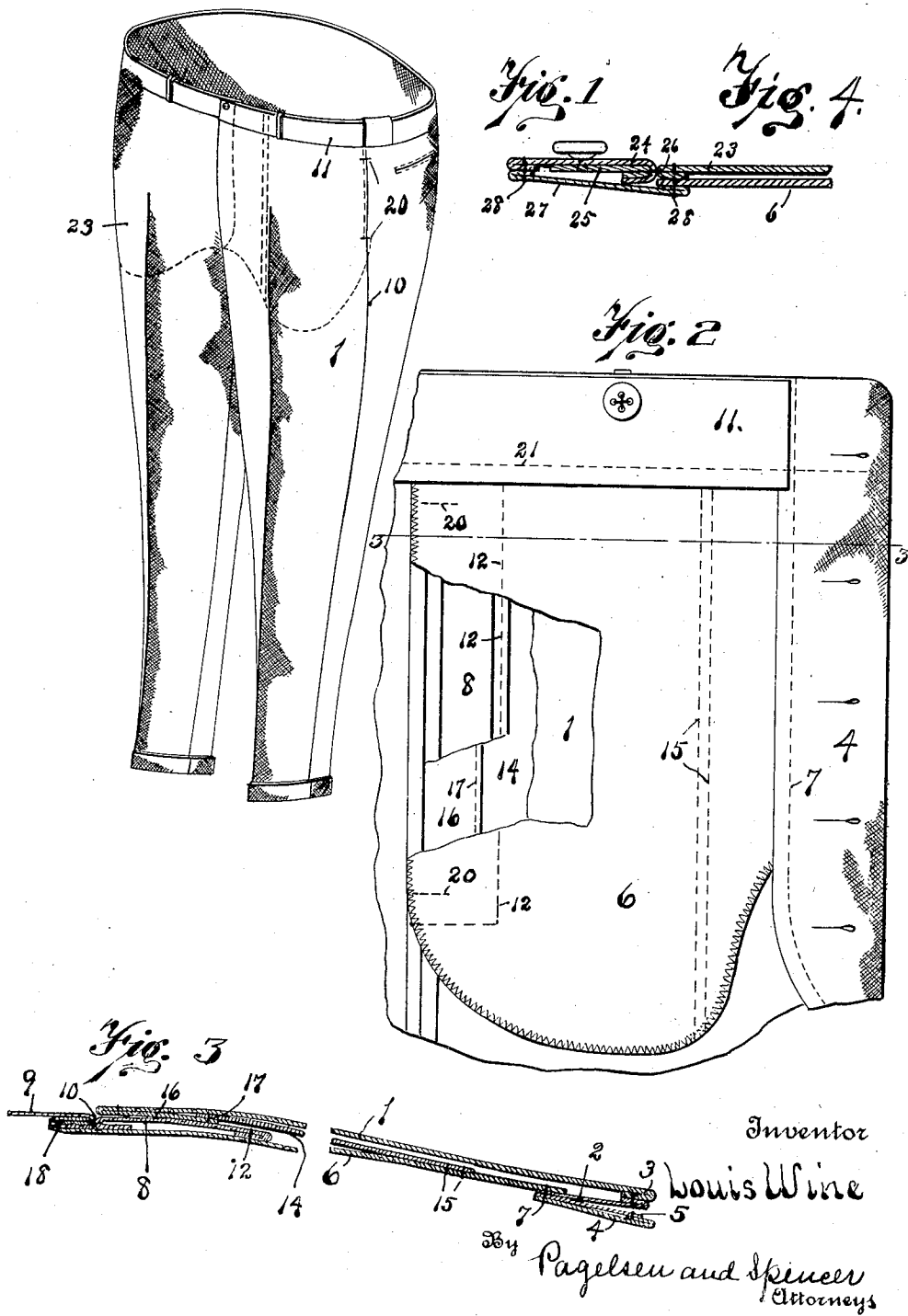


L. WINE.  
TROUSERS POCKET.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 21, 1919.

1,330,364.

Patented Feb. 10, 1920.



Inventor

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS WINE, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## TROUSERS-POCKET.

1,330,364.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 10, 1920.

Application filed May 21, 1919. Serial No. 298,675.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS WINE, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Trousers-Pocket, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to trousers having side pockets, and its object is to produce a garment of this character in which the stresses which may occur between the fly and the back near the top of the garment shall be taken up by an auxiliary piece inside of the front so that there will be no tendency of the pocket being held open by a transverse pull on the front of the garment.

This invention consists in the usual fronts and backs of a pair of trousers provided with side pockets and a continuous strip of cloth cut on the straight in addition to the front of the garment, preferably the inner portion of the pocket, extending from the side seam to the fly and secured at each of these points. It further consists in the details illustrated in the accompanying drawing and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pair of trousers. Fig. 2 is an inner elevation of the upper portion of the left front of this garment. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 on a larger scale. Fig. 4 is a section of the forward part of the right front of the garment.

Similar reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

Heretofore it has been customary to cut but one piece of material for each side pocket of trousers, and folding the same so that the upright edges could be sewed into the side seams of the garments, the upper edges of the pockets connecting to the belts. There is an absolute break in the continuity of all stress-resisting material for the entire height of the side pocket openings of such garments and the result is that the rear edges of the fronts of the trousers at the pockets often bulge out sufficiently to show the pocket material, and also destroy the designed proportions of the garment at this line, especially when the trousers are form-fitting as is now very prevalent, due to the fact that suspenders are being discarded and

belts are more frequently employed, especially by younger men.

In the trousers shown in the drawing, I have provided pocket constructions which unite to each back at the side seams and which connect at the fly in front so that no objectionable pulls will come on the material constituting the fronts of the garment at the side pocket openings.

The trousers shown in the drawing are of regular cut and the left front 1 connects to a narrow lining strip 2 at the fly by means of a line of stitches 3. The fly 4 or button-holed strip has a lining 5 and both this strip 4 and its lining 5 and the lining strip 2 are joined to the inner member 6 of the pocket by the line of stitches 7. These stitches 7 therefore unite the pocket to the fly and the front and virtually combine the pocket and the button-hole strip into one continuous band.

A facing 8 connects to the back 9 of the garment at the side seam 10 and to the front edge of this facing is united the inner member 6 of the pocket by the stitches 12. The line of stress is then along the back 9, side seam 10, facing 8, stitches 12, inner member 6 of the pocket, stitches 7, and fly 4 to the front buttons and is then taken up by a similar continuous band of cloth of the same construction on the other side extending from the fly to the side seam and also of greater height than the pocket opening.

The forward edge of the right front of the garment is indicated in Fig. 4. The front 23 is connected to the button-strip 24 and to the reinforcing strip 25 by means of a vertical seam 26. The button-strip connects to a lining 27 by means of the stitches 28 and the forward edge of the inner member 6 of the pocket is sewed to the edge of the front 23 and to the lining 27 by the vertical line of stitches 28. There is thus no stress whatever on the fronts of the garment at the pocket openings, and hence the original designed dimensions are not affected, and by forming the facing 8 and lines of stitches 12 and 7 of sufficient height, a snug corset-like effect of the upper portion of the trousers is obtained, especially useful for fat men, providing a band of non-stretching cloth up to six inches wide to support the stomach and for form-fitting trousers that are to be worn without sus-

penders. As the pocket member 6 is cut on the straight, there can be no extension thereof because of the pull. At present, all this stress is now taken up by the belt 11 which forms a deep crease in the fat over the stomach, and by that portion of the garment which lies just above a line from the crotch to the bottom of the pocket, and as this cloth is not adapted for the purpose, it is soon pulled out of shape.

The drawing also shows how the garment may be finished at the pocket. The outer member 14 of the pocket may be secured to the inner member 6 by the lines 15 of stitches, and to the inturned edge 16 of the front by the stitches 17. This edge 16 may be integral with the front but is usually sewed thereto to reinforce the front against wear. The rear edge of the inner member 6 may be joined to the back by folding a narrow strip of light cloth 18, sewing it into the side seam and sewing its edges to the rear edge of the part 6 by over-stitching or in any other desired manner. The upper and lower ends of the pocket openings may be reinforced by the heavy stitching 20 usually known as pocket tacks. It will be observed that the upper edges of these pockets will be attached to the waist-band or belt 11 in the usual manner by the line 21 of stitches shown in Fig. 2. By having the upper edge and the front side edge of the pocket secured by the seams 7 and 21 and the rear side edge by the side seam of the garment, the lower part of the member 6 which is the controlling factor of the pocket is permanently positioned and cannot get twisted. The danger of tearing out the pocket tacks 20 is also entirely obviated. The sizes and proportions of the various parts of this pocket structure may all be changed by those skilled in the art

without departing from the spirit of my invention as set forth in the following claims.

I claim:—

1. In combination with the fronts and backs of trousers which fronts and backs are united by side seams one of the side seams being interrupted to leave an opening for a side pocket, a facing connected to a back at said side seam and extending across the pocket opening longitudinally thereof, and a pocket formed of inner and outer members one of said members being stitched to the front edge of the facing and extending forwardly to the adjacent front at the fly and connected to said front at this point on a substantially horizontal line with the opening of the pocket, and the other of said members being connected to the rear edge of the front at the pocket opening, and stitched to said first mentioned pocket member at a point intermediate the side seam and the fly.

2. In combination with the fronts and backs of trousers which fronts and backs are united by side seams one of the side seams being interrupted to leave an opening for a side pocket, a facing connected to a back at said side seam and extending across the pocket opening longitudinally thereof, and a pocket formed of inner and outer members, said inner member being stitched to the front edge of the facing and extending forwardly to the adjacent front at the fly and connected to said front at this point on a substantially horizontal line with the opening of the pocket, and said outer member being connected to the rear edge of the front at the pocket opening, and terminating and stitched to said inner member at a point intermediate the fly and side seam.

LOUIS WINE.